

## WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, August 24, 2006

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		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L18	rhodozyma same L16	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	phaffia same L16	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	express\$5 same L15	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	(clone or recombinant) same L14	54
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	(gene or sequence or polynucleotide) same L13	429
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	(acetyl-CoA adj carboxylase)	1064

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

=> index bioscience medicine

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 17:34:29 ON 24 AUG 2006

71 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

=> S (acetyl-CoA (w) carboxylase)

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1 FILE ADISINSIGHT  
472 FILE AGRICOLA  
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36 FILE AQUASCI  
65 FILE BIOENG  
1869 FILE BIOSIS  
135 FILE BIOTECHABS  
135 FILE BIOTECHDS  
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956 FILE CABA  
3192 FILE CAPLUS  
12 FILE CEABA-VTB  
4 FILE CIN  
68 FILE CONFSCI  
1 FILE CROPB  
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127 FILE DDFB  
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4377 FILE DGENE  
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2 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS  
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2056 FILE MEDLINE  
5 FILE NTIS  
11 FILE OCEAN  
930 FILE PASCAL  
4 FILE PHAR  
15 FILE PHIN  
15 FILE PROMT  
36 FILE PROUSDDR  
2128 FILE SCISEARCH  
595 FILE TOXCENTER  
1090 FILE USPATFULL  
162 FILE USPAT2  
3 FILE VETB  
29 FILE VETU  
1 FILE WATER  
152 FILE WPIDS  
3 FILE WPIFV  
152 FILE WPINDEX  
3 FILE IPA  
4 FILE NAPRALERT  
8 FILE NLDB

57 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 71 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2 QUE (ACETYL-COA (W) CARBOXYLASE)

=> d rank

F1	4377	DGENE
F2	3192	CAPLUS
F3	3000	GENBANK
F4	2128	SCISEARCH
F5	2056	MEDLINE
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=> file f2, f4-f15

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:36:55 ON 24 AUG 2006  
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=> s L2

L3 16311 L2

=> S (gene or sequence or polynucleotide) (s) L3

10 FILES SEARCHED...

L4 2508 (GENE OR SEQUENCE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE) (S) L3

=> S (clone or recombinant)(s) L4

L5 150 (CLONE OR RECOMBINANT)(S) L4

=> S express? (s) L5

L6 87 EXPRESS? (S) L5

=> S rhodozyma (s) L6

L7 1 RHODOZYMA (S) L6

=> S (mutat? or modif? or delet? or variant)(s) L6

L8 20 (MUTAT? OR MODIF? OR DELET? OR VARIANT)(S) L6

=> dup rem L8

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8

L9 15 DUP REM L8 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem L6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L10 56 DUP REM L6 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs L9 1-15

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:202488 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Acc gene

INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Tatsuo, Kanagawa, JAPAN

Ojima, Kazuyuki, Kanagawa, JAPAN

Setoguchi, Yutaka, Kanagawa, JAPAN

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2006172372 A1 20060803

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-528847 A1 20030925 (10)

WO 2003-EP10683 20030925

20060210 PCT 371 date

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: EP 2002-21625 20020927

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stephen M Haracz, Bryan Cave, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10104, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3111

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a gene useful in a process to increase the microbial production of carotenoids. The carotenoids astaxanthin is distributed in a wide variety of organisms such as animals, algae and microorganisms. It has a strong antioxidation property against reactive oxygen species. Astaxanthin is used as a coloring reagent, especially in the industry of farmed fish, such as salmon, because astaxanthin imparts distinctive orange-red coloration to the animals and contributes to consumer appeal in the marketplace.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:126615 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Transgenic expression cassettes for expression of  
nucleic acids in the plant blooms

INVENTOR(S): Schopfer, Christel Renate, Quedlinburg, GERMANY,  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Sauer, Matt, Quedlingubrg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Klebsattel, Martin, Quedlinburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF  
Flachmann, Ralf, Quedlinburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SunGene GmbH & Co. KGaA, Gatersleben, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2006107352 A1 20060518  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-524648 A1 20030730 (10)  
WO 2003-EP8394 20030730  
20050914 PCT 371 date

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: DE 2002-10238979 20020820  
DE 2002-10247599 20021011

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ, LLP, P O BOX 2207,  
WILMINGTON, DE, 19899, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 5715

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods for the targeted transgenic expression  
of nucleic acid sequences in the flower of plants, and to transgenic  
expression cassettes and expression vectors which comprise promoters  
having an expression specificity for the flower of plants. The invention  
further relates to organisms (preferably plants) transformed with these  
transgenic expression cassettes or expression vectors, to cultures,  
parts or propagation material derived therefrom, and to the use of the  
same for producing human and animal foods, seeds, pharmaceuticals or  
fine chemicals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:146760 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Method for producing plants having modified canopy size  
or seedless fruit

INVENTOR(S): Kapulnik, Yoram, Carmey Yosef, ISRAEL  
Ginzberg, Idit, Raanana, ISRAEL

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The State of Israel-Ministry of Agriculture & Rural  
Development, Agricultural Research Organization,  
Beit-Dagan, ISRAEL (non-U.S. government)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 7060872 B1 20060613  
WO 2000007427 20000217  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1999-762243 19990730 (9)  
WO 1999-IL420 19990730  
20010205 PCT 371 date

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: IL 1998-125632 19980803

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kubelik, Anne  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 2114

AB The inventions are methods of generating a plant having modified canopy size or having seedless fruit by transformation with a construct encoding streptavidin operably linked to a secretion signal peptide capable and selecting plants with degeneration of young leaf and/or shoot tissue or degeneration of embryonic tissue, respectively.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:233574 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>  
TITLE: AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) inhibitor screening assay  
INVENTOR(S): Hardie, Grahame, Dundee, UNITED KINGDOM

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2005202511 A1 20050915  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2005-77771 A1 20050312 (11)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: GB 2002-21148 20020912  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: EVANS & MOLINELLI, PLLC, 6411 CHAPEL VIEW ROAD, CLIFTON, VA, 20124, US  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 1646  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to methods for screening for agents that bind to and modulate the cystathionine a-synthase domains of the gamma subunit such as are found on AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK. Such agents which bind AMPK are candidates for use in the treatment of for example: diabetes, obesity, hyperlipidaemia and heart disease including cardiomyopathies caused by AMPK mutations.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:144275 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>  
TITLE: Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting genome combining mutations and optionally repeating  
INVENTOR(S): Short, Jay M, Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES  
Fu, Pengcheng, Lowrey Avenue, HI, UNITED STATES  
Wei, Jing, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES  
Levin, Michael, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES  
Latterich, Martin, Montellano Terrace, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2005124010 A1 20050609  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-398271 A1 20011001 (10)  
WO 2001-US31004 20011001

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-9677584 20000930  
US 2003-279702P 20010328 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 12390 EL CAMINO REAL, SAN DIEGO,  
CA, 92130-2081, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 179

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 31 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 31291

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to the field of cellular and whole organism engineering. Specifically, this invention relates to a cellular transformation, directed evolution, and screening method for creating novel transgenic organisms having desirable properties. Thus in one aspect, this invention relates to a method of generating a transgenic organism, such as a microbe or a plant, having a plurality of traits that are differentially activatable.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:11029 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Methods of using crystal structure of  
carboxyltransferase domain of acetyl-CoA carboxylase,  
modulators thereof, and computer methods

INVENTOR(S): Tong, Liang, Scarsdale, NY, UNITED STATES  
Zhang, Hailong, New York, NY, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2005009163 A1 20050113  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2004-754687 A1 20040109 (10)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2003-439383P 20030110 (60)  
US 2003-459464P 20030331 (60)  
US 2003-491640P 20030731 (60)  
US 2003-514636P 20031027 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP, 399 PARK  
AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 33

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 52 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 4221

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides compositions and crystals of the carboxyltransferase (CT) domain (the C-terminal .about.90 kDa fragment) of various acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) proteins, including yeast, mouse and human ACCs. Further, the present invention provides methods for identifying and designing compounds that can modulate ACC activity. These methods are based, in part, on the X-ray crystallographic structures of the CT domain of yeast ACC, either alone or bound to acetyl-CoA or a CT inhibitor, such as haloxyfop or diclofop or CP-640186. Thus, the present invention relates to the crystal structures of the carboxyltransferase ("CT") domain of acetyl-CoA carboxylase ("ACC"), and to the use of these structures in the design of anti-obesity compounds, anti-diabetes compounds, antibiotic compounds, herbicide compounds, and in the design of herbicide resistant plants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:101228 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial  
portion of a starting genome, combining mutations, and  
optionally repeating

INVENTOR(S): Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004077090 A1 20040422  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-383798 A1 20030306 (10)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-677584, filed on 30  
Sep 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
2000-594459, filed on 14 Jun 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US  
6605449 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
2000-522289, filed on 9 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US  
6358709 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
2000-498557, filed on 4 Feb 2000, PENDING  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed  
on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1999-156815P 19990929 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HALE AND DORR LLP, 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 37121  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An invention comprising cellular transformation, directed evolution, and screening methods for creating novel transgenic organisms having desirable properties. Thus in one aspect, this invention relates to a method of generating a transgenic organism, such as a microbe or a plant, having a plurality of traits that are differentially activatable. Also, a method of retooling genes and gene pathways by the introduction of regulatory sequences, such as promoters, that are operable in an intended host, thus conferring operability to a novel gene pathway when it is introduced into an intended host. For example a novel man-made gene pathway, generated based on microbially-derived progenitor templates, that is operable in a plant cell. Furthermore, a method of generating novel host organisms having increased expression of desirable traits, recombinant genes, and gene products.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:821108 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060824>>  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:207295  
TITLE: Protein and DNA sequences of high-temperature  
resistant acetyl-CoA carboxylase gene isolated from  
Thermoanaerobacter tengcongensis, its recombinant  
expression and purification  
INVENTOR(S): Bao, Qiyu; Yang, Huanming; Hu, Yongwu; Wang, Jian;  
Wang, Guangxin  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hangzhou Huada Gene Research and Development Center,  
Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1418957	A	20030521	CN 2001-134782	20011112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2001-134782 20011112

AB The invention provides the DNA sequence and its encoded amino acid sequence of the high-temp. resistant acetyl-CoA carboxylase gene which is cloned from Thermoanaerobacter tengcongensis. Specifically, the invention relates to the prepn. of the polypeptide having the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase by constructing the expression vector, transfecting into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, culturing, sepn., and purifn.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:160917 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>



TITLE: Acetyl-CoA carboxylase subunits  
INVENTOR(S): Cahoon, Rebecca E., Webster Groves, MO, UNITED STATES  
Harvell, Leslie T., Newark, DE, UNITED STATES  
Kinney, Anthony J., Wilmington, DE, UNITED STATES  
Tao, Yong, Newark, DE, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003110533 A1 20030612  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-188702 A1 20020703 (10)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2001-303387P 20010706 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, LEGAL PATENT  
RECORDS CENTER, BARLEY MILL PLAZA 25/1128, 4417  
LANCASTER PIKE, WILMINGTON, DE, 19805

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 1850

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding an acetyl-CoA carboxylase BCCP subunit. The invention also relates to the construction of a recombinant DNA construct encoding all or a portion of the acetyl-CoA carboxylase BCCP subunits, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the recombinant DNA construct results in production of altered levels of the acetyl-CoA carboxylase BCCP subunits in a transformed host cell.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:78467 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>  
TITLE: Metastasis-associated genes  
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Jeremy J.W., Fengyuan City, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA  
Yang, Pan-Chyr, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA  
Peck, Konan, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA  
Hong, Tse-Ming, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA  
Yang, Shuenn-Chen, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA  
Wu, Cheng-Wen, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003054387 A1 20030320  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-180637 A1 20020625 (10)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2001-300991P 20010626 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Y. ROCKY TSAO, Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin  
Street, Boston, MA, 02110-2804

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 2467

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Many genes are identified as being metastasis associated. Identifying and profiling of these genes expression can be used to evaluate a sample, to diagnose tumor invasive potential or metastatic development in a sample, or screen for a test compound useful in the prevention or treatment of tumor metastasis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:291078 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>  
TITLE: Polynucleotides and polypeptides derived from corn ear  
INVENTOR(S): Lalgudi, Raghunath V., Clayton, MO, United States  
Ito, Laura Y., Pleasanton, CA, United States  
Sherman, Bradley K., Oakland, CA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Incyte Genomics, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6476212 B1 20021105  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1999-313294 19990514 (9)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1998-86722P 19980526 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brusca, John S.  
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Moran, Marjorie A.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Incyte Genomics, Inc., Murry, Lynn E.  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 23084

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides purified, corn ear-derived polynucleotides (cdps) which encode corn ear-derived polypeptides (CDPs). The invention also provides for the use of cdps or their complements, oligonucleotides, or fragments in methods for determining altered gene expression, to recover regulatory elements, and to follow inheritance of desirable characteristics through hybrid breeding programs. The invention further provides for vectors and host cells containing cdps for the expression of CDPs. The invention additionally provides for (i) use of isolated and purified CDPs to induce antibodies and to screen libraries of compounds and (ii) use of anti-CDP antibodies in diagnostic assays.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:190059 CABA <<LOGINID::20060824>>  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20023141460

TITLE: The carboxyltransferase activity of the apicoplast acetyl-CoA carboxylase of Toxoplasma gondii is the target of aryloxyphenoxypropionate inhibitors

AUTHOR: Jelenska, J.; Sirikhachornkit, A.; Haselkorn, R.; Gornicki, P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Genetics and Cell Biology, University of Chicago, 920 E. 58th St., Chicago, IL 60637, USA. pg13@midway.uchicago.edu

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (2002) Vol. 277, No. 26, pp. 23208-23215. 21 ref.  
Publisher: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Inc. Bethesda  
ISSN: 0021-9258  
DOI: 10.1074/jbc.M200455200

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Nov 2002

Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2002

AB Inhibition of growth of the apicomplexan parasite Toxoplasma gondii by aryloxyphenoxypropionate herbicides has been correlated with the inhibition of its \*\*\*acetyl\*\*\* - \*\*\*CoA\*\*\* \*\*\*carboxylase\*\*\* (ACC) by these compounds. Here, full-length and C-terminal fragments of T. gondii apicoplast ACC as well as C-terminal fragments of the cytosolic ACC were \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* in Escherichia coli. The \*\*\*recombinant\*\*\* proteins that were soluble showed the expected enzymatic activities. Yeast \*\*\*gene\*\*\* -replacement strains depending for growth on the

\*\*\*expressed\*\*\* T. gondii ACC were derived by complementation of a yeast ACC1 null \*\*\*mutation\*\*\*. In vitro and in vivo tests with aryloxyphenoxypropionates showed that the carboxyltransferase domain of the apicoplast T. gondii ACC is the target for this class of inhibitors. The cytosolic T. gondii ACC is resistant to aryloxyphenoxypropionates. Both T. gondii isozymes are resistant to cyclohexanediones, another class of inhibitors targeting the ACC of grass plastids.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:634531 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060824>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:258038

TITLE: Analysis of the chromosome sequence of the legume symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti strain 1021

AUTHOR(S): Capela, Delphine; Barloy-Hubler, Frederique; Gouzy, Jerome; Bothe, Gordana; Ampe, Frederic; Batut, Jacques; Boistard, Pierre; Becker, Anke; Boutry, Marc; Cadieu, Edouard; Dreano, Stephane; Gloux, Stephanie; Godrie, Therese; Goffeau, Andre; Kahn, Daniel; Kiss, Erno; Lelaure, Valerie; Masuy, David; Pohl, Thomas; Portetelle, Daniel; Puhler, Alfred; Purnelle, Benedicte; Ramsperger, Ulf; Renard, Clotilde; Thebault, Patricia; Vandenbol, Micheline; Weidner, Stefan; Galibert, Francis

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biologie Moleculaire des Relations Plantes-Microorganismes, Unite Mixte de Recherche (UMR) 215 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Chemin, Tolosan, F-31326, Fr.

SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2001), 98(17), 9877-9882  
CODEN: PNASAG; ISSN: 0027-8424

PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Sinorhizobium meliloti is an .alpha.-proteobacterium that forms agronomically important N<sub>2</sub>-fixing root nodules in legumes. We report here the complete sequence of the largest constituent of its genome, a 62.7% GC-rich 3654,135-bp circular chromosome. Annotation allowed assignment of a function to 59% of the 3341 predicted protein-coding ORFs, the rest exhibiting partial, weak, or no similarity with any known sequence. Unexpectedly, the level of reiteration within this replicon is low, with only two genes duplicated with more than 90% nucleotide sequence identity, transposon elements accounting for 2.2% of the sequence, and a few hundred short repeated palindromic motifs (RIME1, RIME2, and C) widespread over the chromosome. Three regions with a significantly lower GC content are most likely of external origin. Detailed annotation revealed that this replicon contains all housekeeping genes except two essential genes that are located on pSymB. Amino acid/peptide transport and degradn. and sugar metab. appear as two major features of the S. meliloti chromosome. The presence in this replicon of a large no. of nucleotide cyclases with a peculiar structure, as well as of genes homologous to virulence determinants of animal and plant pathogens, opens perspectives in the study of this bacterium both as a free-living soil microorganism and as a plant symbiont.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN  
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:37376633 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Cloning of Human Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase .beta. Promoter and Its Regulation by Muscle Regulatory Factors

AUTHOR: Lee J.-J.; Moon Y.-A.; Ha J.-H.; Yoon D.-J.; Ahn Y.-H.; Kim K.-S.

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SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (26 JAN 2001), 276/4  
(2576-2585), 37 reference(s)  
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 2001:37376633 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060824>>

AB The 280-kDa .beta.-isoform of \*\*\*acetyl\*\*\* - \*\*\*CoA\*\*\*

\*\*\*carboxylase\*\*\* (ACC.beta.) is predominantly \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* in heart and skeletal muscle, whereas the 265-kDa .alpha.-isoform (ACC.alpha.) is the major ACC in lipogenic tissues. The ACC.beta. promoter showed myoblast-specific promoter activity and was strongly induced by MyoD in NIH3T3 cells. Serial \*\*\*deletions\*\*\* of the promoter revealed that MyoD acts on the E-boxes located at positions -498 to -403 and on the proximal region including the 5'-untranslated region. Destruction of the E-boxes at positions -498 to -403 by site-directed mutagenesis resulted in a significant decrease of MyoD responsiveness. The "TGAAA" at -32 to -28 and the region around the transcription start site play important roles in basal transcription, probably as a TATA box and an Inr element, respectively. \*\*\*Mutations\*\*\* of another E-box at -14 to -9 and a "GCCTGTCA" \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* at +17 to +24 drastically decreased the MyoD responsiveness. The novel cis-element GCCTGTCA was preferentially bound by MyoD homodimer in EMSA and conferred MyoD responsiveness to a luciferase reporter, which was repressed by the overexpression of E12. This finding is unique since activation via E-boxes is mediated by heterodimers of MyoD and E-proteins. We screened a human skeletal muscle cDNA library to isolate clones \*\*\*expressing\*\*\* proteins that bind to the region around the GCCTGTCA (+8 to +27) \*\*\*sequence\*\*\*, and isolated Myf4 and Myf6 cDNAs. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay showed that \*\*\*recombinant\*\*\* Myf4 and Myf6 bind to this novel cis-element. Moreover, transient \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of Myf6 induced significant activation on the ACC.beta. promoter or an artificial promoter harboring this novel cis-element. These findings suggest that muscle regulatory factors, such as MyoD, Myf4, and Myf6, contribute to the muscle-specific \*\*\*expression\*\*\* of ACC.beta. via E-boxes and the novel cis-element GCCTGTCA.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995065933 ESBIOBASE <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Catalytic subunits of the porcine and rat  
5'-AMP-activated protein kinase are members of the  
SNF1 protein kinase family

AUTHOR: Gao G.; Widmer J.; Stapleton D.; Teh T.; Cox T.; Kemp  
B.E.; Witters L.A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: L.A. Witters, Endocrine-Metabolism Division, Dartmouth  
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SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell  
Research, (1995), 1266/1 (73-82)  
CODEN: BAMRDP ISSN: 0167-4889

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

COUNTRY: Netherlands

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) regulates the fatty acid and sterol synthesizing pathways via phosphorylation of \*\*\*acetyl\*\*\* - \*\*\*CoA\*\*\* \*\*\*carboxylase\*\*\* and HMG-CoA reductase, respectively. Highly purified kinase from porcine liver contains three apparent subunits of molecular mass 63 kDa, 40 kDa and 38 kDa. Peptide sequencing of the 63 kDa protein (AMPK63(cat)) revealed that this polypeptide is the catalytic subunit of the kinase. Porcine peptide sequences were used to \*\*\*clone\*\*\* by RT-PCR partial length cDNAs for the catalytic domains of the porcine AMPK63(cat) and its rat homolog, which were virtually identical in deduced amino acid \*\*\*sequence\*\*\*. Screening of a rat liver cDNA library with these partial length cDNAs and with degenerate oligonucleotides yielded several unique clones, some of which had a 142 bp \*\*\*deletion\*\*\* in the catalytic domain of the kinase. A consensus full-length \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* with a 1.7 kb open reading frame has been

constructed from overlapping library and PCR-derived clones. A large mRNA for rat AMPK63(cat) (8.5 kb) is \*\*\*expressed\*\*\* in nearly all rat tissues, with highest levels detectable in heart and skeletal muscle. Using PCR, the presence of two mRNA species with or without the 142 bp \*\*\*deletion\*\*\* in the catalytic domain was noted in all rat tissues examined. Comparison of the deduced protein \*\*\*sequence\*\*\* of AMPK63(cat) reveals highly conserved homologies in both the catalytic and non-catalytic domains to several members of the SNF1 kinase family, including kinases from Arabidopsis, barley, rye, and S. cerevisiae, as well as to other mammalian kinases and to a C. elegans kinase. The high evolutionary conservation of both kinase structure and function (metabolite sensing) coupled with their pattern of tissue/organism \*\*\*expression\*\*\* suggest that the mammalian members of this kinase family likely play wider roles than the regulation of cellular lipid metabolism.

=> d his

L2 QUE (ACETYL-COA (W) CARBOXYLASE)

L3 16311 S L2  
 L4 2508 S (GENE OR SEQUENCE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE) (S) L3  
 L5 150 S (CLONE OR RECOMBINANT)(S) L4  
 L6 87 S EXPRESS? (S) L5  
 L7 1 S RHODOZYMA (S) L6  
 L8 20 S (MUTAT? OR MODIF? OR DELET? OR VARIANT)(S) L6  
 L9 15 DUP REM L8 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
 L10 56 DUP REM L6 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> log y

# NiceZyme View of ENZYME: EC 6.4.1.2

## Official Name

**Acetyl-CoA carboxylase.**

## Reaction catalysed

ATP + acetyl-CoA + HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> <=> ADP + phosphate + malonyl-CoA

## Cofactor(s)

Biotin.

## Comment(s)

Also catalyzes transcarboxylation; the plant enzyme also carboxylates propanoyl-CoA and butanoyl-CoA.

## Cross-references

### Biochemical

Pathways; map number(s) F7

PROSITE PDOC00167 ; PDOC00676

BRENDA 6.4.1.2

PUMA2 6.4.1.2

PRIAM enzyme-specific profiles 6.4.1.2

Kyoto University LIGAND chemical database 6.4.1.2

IUBMB Enzyme Nomenclature 6.4.1.2

IntEnz 6.4.1.2

MEDLINE Find literature relating to 6.4.1.2

MetaCyc 6.4.1.2

Q8U9U5, ACCA_AGRT5;	Q8YLL3, ACCA_ANASP;	P46316, ACCA_ANTSP;
O67260, ACCA_AQUAE;	Q5P2J0, ACCA_AZOSE;	Q81KY9, ACCA_BACAN;
Q817F2, ACCA_BACCR;	Q633J7, ACCA_BACCZ;	Q9K842, ACCA_BACHD;
Q6HCT2, ACCA_BACHK;	Q65G81, ACCA_BACLD;	Q5WEF5, ACCA_BACSK;
O34847, ACCA_BACSU;	Q7VRD0, ACCA_BLOFL;	Q493B6, ACCA_BLOPB;
Q7WLK8, ACCA_BORBR;	Q7W860, ACCA_BORPA;	Q7VX94, ACCA_BORPE;
Q57AM5, ACCA_BRUAB;	Q8YJP3, ACCA_BRUME;	Q8FY57, ACCA_BRUSU;
Q62J39, ACCA_BURMA;	Q63ST0, ACCA_BURPS;	Q9PI62, ACCA_CAMJE;
Q5HW21, ACCA_CAMJR;	Q3AC27, ACCA_CARHZ;	Q9A448, ACCA_CAUCR;



## ENZYME: 6.4.1.2

[Help](#)

**Entry** EC  
6.4.1.2 Enzyme

**Name** acetyl-CoA carboxylase;  
acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase

**Class** Ligases  
Forming carbon-carbon bonds

**Sysname** acetyl-CoA:carbon-dioxide ligase (ADP-forming)

**Reaction** ATP + acetyl-CoA + HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> = ADP + phosphate + malonyl-CoA  
[RN:R00742 R04386]

**Substrate** ATP [CPD:C00002];  
acetyl-CoA [CPD:C00024];  
HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> [CPD:C00288]

**Product** ADP [CPD:C00008];  
phosphate [CPD:C00009];  
malonyl-CoA [CPD:C00083]

**Cofactor** Biotin [CPD:C00120]

**Inhibitor** (RS)-2-[4-(3-Chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxy)phenoxy)]-  
propion  
ic acid [CPD:C04871]

**Comment** A biotinyl-protein. Also catalyses transcarboxylation; the plant  
enzyme also carboxylates propanoyl-CoA and butanoyl-CoA.

**Pathway** PATH: map00061 Fatty acid biosynthesis  
PATH: map00253 Tetracycline biosynthesis  
PATH: map00620 Pyruvate metabolism  
PATH: map00640 Propanoate metabolism  
PATH: map04910 Insulin signaling pathway

**Ortholog** KO: K01961 acetyl-CoA carboxylase  
KO: K01962 acetyl-CoA carboxylase carboxyl transferase subunit  
alpha  
KO: K01963 acetyl-CoA carboxylase carboxyl transferase subunit  
beta

**Genes** HSA: 31(ACACA) 32(ACACB)  
MMU: 100705(Acacb) 107476(Acaca)  
RNO: 116719(Acacb) 60581(Acaca)  
BTA: 281590(ACACA)  
DME: CG11198-PA(CG11198)  
ATH: At1g36160(F5J5.21) At1g36180(F15C21.2) At2g38040(T8P21.5)  
CME: CMM188C  
SCE: YNR016C(ACC1)  
AGO: AAR071W(AAR071Wp)  
CAL: orf19.7466(ACC1)  
SPO: SPAC56E4.04c(cut6)  
CNE: CNF02180  
DDI: DDB0230067(accA)  
PFA: PF14\_0664  
CPV: cgd8\_3680